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in tort and in contract (p. 700); equitable conversion (p. 717); the power of a trustee to use income and principal to pay for repairs (p. 784); the respective rights of a beneficiary for life and of the remainderman as to stock and cash dividends (pp. 874, 882, 885) and as to bonds (p. 896), and where the testator has expressly or impliedly directed a conversion of the trust estate (p. 900) and where repairs or improvements are made (p. 911); charitable uses (pp. 1155, 1170, 1203) and the doctrine of *cy près* (pp. 1186, 1197); the duties of a purchaser from a trustee (p. 1312); the rights of creditors of a trustee (p. 1337); the doctrine of laches (p. 1418); and the circumstances under which the *cestui que trust* should be a party to suits involving the trust *res* (p. 1430).

Some matters are not so fully or adequately treated, such as the question as to when the *cestui que trust* has direct rights against third parties and when he has to work out his rights through his trustee, a matter vital to the proper determination of the question as to when the *cestui que trust* is barred by the trustee's laches, and of the question of joinder of parties. So too the discussion of the rights of a *bonâ fide* assignee for value of a non-negotiable *chose in action* might profitably have been more extensive than that contained in the footnote on page 1370. But the most important omissions have been adequately supplied by the editor. The many cross-references inserted in this edition and the revised index make the matter contained in the book much more readily accessible than formerly. It may be added that there are many references in the footnotes to the pages of this REVIEW.

A. W. S.

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THE LAWS OF ENGLAND. By the Right Honorable the Earl of Halsbury and other lawyers. London: Butterworth and Company; Philadelphia: Cromarty Law Book Company.

Vol. XIII. Equity to Evidence. 1910. pp. ccxxii, 632, 107.

Vol. XIV. Execution to Fisheries. 1910. pp. cxcvi, 642, 77.

Supplement to Vols. 1-12. 1910. pp. xl, 197.

These volumes sustain the excellence of their predecessors, and in some respects are the most interesting of all for American lawyers. The supplement is well done, and is a most useful piece of work. It makes one envious of the English lawyer, of whose case law a considerable portion for three years is contained in so small a compass.

The importance of the articles in Vol. XIII is indicated by the great number of cases cited in it, as compared with those cited in other volumes. The important articles are Equity (175 pages), Estate and other Death Duties (153 pages), Estoppel (94 pages), and Evidence (216 pages). All these articles show clear analysis of the subject and an adequate though concise presentation of it. Three great heads of equity, Injunction, Specific Performance, and Trusts, are to be separately treated. The present article gives the general principles of equity jurisdiction, equitable interests, equitable doctrines, equitable relief against forfeitures and breaches of fiduciary obligations, and equitable defenses. The article on Estate Duties is timely, in view of the vast recent extension of our inheritance taxes. The articles on Estoppel and Evidence deal with subjects of the greatest practical value.

Volume XIV contains articles on Execution (129 pages), Executors and Administrators (217 pages), Explosives (47 pages), Extradition (27 pages), Factories and Shops (103 pages), Family Arrangements (14 pages), Ferries (10 pages), and Fisheries (72 pages). This is a more miscellaneous volume, and largely devoted to articles of exclusively English interest; but the principal article, that on Executors, is an admirable treatise on a subject of general law, and will be of great use to the American lawyer, for whom the present books on probate law and practice still leave something to be desired on points of history and general principle.

J. H. B.